

Appendix E

ADOPTED ETHICS RESOLUTION ON RESPONSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WHO CHANGE THEIR RESIDENCE WHILE, OR AS A RESULT OF, APPLYING FOR LOCAL WELFARE

(New Hampshire Local Welfare Administrators Association)

I. “Dumping” is hereby declared to be an unethical practice. For purposes of this resolution, “dumping” consists of attempting to end, or avoid acquiring, a local welfare financial responsibility by encouraging, persuading or pressuring a client:

- A. not to establish, or to discontinue, a residence in the town which he/she has applied for assistance, or
- B. to establish a residence in another town.

II. In order to avoid “dumping” the following standards should be observed:

A welfare administrator should not encourage, direct, or knowingly allow a client who has applied for assistance in his/her town to apply for assistance in another town without making a good faith effort to contact the welfare administrator in that other town to explain why the person is coming to the other town. This applies whether or not the welfare administrator has accepted initial financial responsibility for the person (i.e. treat him/her as a resident) unless:

- A. he/she has an established place of abode (specific address, place to sleep) in another town which he/she intends to return to (even for just one night – i.e., hasn’t moved out of yet), or
- B. he/she has NO established place of abode ANYWHERE, (i.e., any prior specific address was in some other town and has been abandoned) AND has a specific intent to go somewhere else rather than staying in the town for any time.

(Even when an applicant falls into A. or B. above, some temporary, non-resident assistance may be necessary, depending on the circumstances, in order to send the person on his/her way.)

III. Where a town has accepted initial financial responsibility under paragraph II above, the welfare administrator should not grant any assistance which he/she knows will be used so as to help establish the recipient’s residence in another town, unless:

- A. a good faith effort is made to explore local resources, after which it is discovered that none within reason is available, or
- B. unless the client has indicated an intent to move to another town for some non-welfare-related reason.

In either case the welfare administrator who has accepted initial financial responsibility should contact the official of the other town and offer to pay up to one month’s assistance following the move if necessary.

Towns must avoid “special” treatment. If a town never pays security deposits, the town must not pay security deposits in special instances to establish a client’s residence elsewhere. The sending town should pay actual allowable shelter costs as determined by the receiving town’s guidelines.

IV. Residency

According to RSA 126-A:43-h, persons receiving emergency housing (shelter) shall continue to maintain their legal residence as it existed at the time of entering the emergency housing facility. When a person leaves the originating shelter of their own free will, the liability no longer remains the responsibility of the original town. A person does not gain or lose residency while in a shelter, hospital or treatment center.

Persons who are sanctioned by local welfare, and arrive in another community, are not the liability of the community where the sanction originated. However, arrangements may be made between the two communities to have the sanction resolved.